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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/545,396	04/07/2000	Robert Seliger	S1389/7008 GSe	2452

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EXAMINER

JACOBS, LASHONDA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2003

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/545,396

Applicant(s)

SELIGER ET AL.

Examiner

LaShonda T. Jacobs

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 April 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                      4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                      5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4, 5, 8.                      6) ☐ Other:

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371 (c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

2. Claims 1, 4-8, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hayes, Jr. (hereinafter, "Hayes", 6,205,476 B1).

As per claim 1, Hayes a method of administering a context management system comprising:

- configuring a subject data definition (see abstract, col. 4, lines 9-15).

As per claim 4, Hayes further discloses:

- maintaining in a subject data definition, which applications are allowed to access the subject (col. 8, lines 36-42).

As per claim 5, Hayes further discloses:

- storing with each application a value which is a function of but not equal to the passcode for the application (col. 8, lines 45-59).

As per claim 6, Hayes further discloses:

- encrypting the passcode to form the value (col. 8, lines 45-59).

As per claim 7, Hayes further discloses:

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- maintaining an inventory of applications whose context is managed (col. 4, lines 9-15, and col. 8, lines 36-42).

As per claim 8, Hayes further discloses:

- maintaining a map relating User IDs to login identifiers formatted for each application in the inventory (col. 6, lines 20-30, col. 11, lines 13-23, and col. 13, lines 25-33).

As per claim 15, Hayes further discloses:

- communicating with a context manager using a hypertext transport protocol (col. 1, lines 31-35).

As per claim 16, Hayes discloses:

- wherein the hypertext transport protocol is HTTP 1.1 (col. 1, lines 31-35).

As per claim 17, Hayes discloses a context management and administrative system comprising:

- a context manager (col. 4, lines 37-44); and
- an administration suite (col. 7, lines 10-17).

As per claim 18, Hayes discloses wherein the administration suite further comprises:

- a context administrator (see abstract, and col. 7, lines 18-36); and
- a context server (col. 4, lines 9-15, and col. 8, lines 36-41).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2-3, and 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayes in view of Smith et al (hereinafter, "Smith", 6,064,973).

As per claim 2, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- identifying one or more available context managers to administer.

Smith discloses:

- identifying one or more available context managers to administer (col. 14, lines 5-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by identifying one or more available context managers to administer because this would allow each manager to deliver different functionalities to end users.

As per claim 3, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- pinging possible context manager addresses to find the available context managers.

Smith discloses:

- pinging possible context manager addresses to find the available context managers (at least implicitly)(col. 14, lines 43-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by pinging possible context manager addresses to find the available context managers because this would allow context managers to deliver different functionalities to users in timely and efficiently manner.

As per claim 9, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- configuring communication parameters for the available context managers.

Smith discloses:

- configuring communication parameters for the available context managers (col. 14, lines 28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by configuring communications parameters for the available context managers allowing context managers to communicate with the users.

As per claim 10, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- generating a status report for the system.

Smith discloses:

- generating a status report for the system (col. 15, lines 5-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith generating a status

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report for the system because the would allow the administrator to view information processed on the system.

As per claim 11, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- intervening in a context management process.

Smith discloses:

- intervening in a context management process (col.14, lines 28-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by intervening in a context management process allowing an administrator to stop a process for any reason.

As per claim 12, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- forcing an application out of a context.

Smith discloses:

- forcing an application out of a context (col.14, lines 54-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by forcing an application out of a context because this would preserve data integrity of the objects.

As per claim 13, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- canceling a transaction in progress.

Smith discloses:

- canceling a transaction in progress (col.15, lines 17-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by canceling a transaction in progress because this would preserve data integrity of the objects.

As per claim 14, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- shutting down a context manager.

Smith discloses:

- shutting down a context manager (col.15, lines 17-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Smith by shutting down a context manager allowing the context manager not deliver functionalities to the user.

5. Claims 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayes in view of Cox et al (hereinafter, "Cox", 6,510,466).

As per claim 19, Hayes discloses wherein the context server further comprises:

- a passcode service (col. 8, lines 45-59); and
- a user mapping agent (UMA) service (col. 6, lines 20-30, col. 11, lines 13-23, and col. 13, lines 25-33).

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) service.

Cox discloses:

- a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) service (col.10, lines 16-22).



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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Cox to incorporate a lightweight directory access protocol service allowing directory based information to be shared across operating systems.

As per claim 20, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- wherein the LDAP service further comprises a data storage module in which the passcode service stores encrypted passcodes and in which the user mapping agent service stores user-mapping data.

Cox discloses:

- wherein the LDAP service further comprises a data storage module in which the passcode service stores encrypted passcodes and in which the user mapping agent service stores user-mapping data (col. 10, lines 16-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Cox to incorporate a data storage module in which the passcode service stores encrypted passcodes and in which the user mapping agent service stores user-mapping data allowing authenticated users to access software applications.

As per claim 21, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- a registry in which the context manager is registered.

Cox discloses:

- a registry in which the context manager is registered (col. 4, lines 10-38, and col. 10, lines 16-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Cox to incorporate a registry in which the context manager is registered allowing context managers to register other new context managers on the network.

As per claim 22, Hayes discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed.

However, Hayes fails to explicitly disclose:

- wherein the context server further comprises configuration memory holding a common configuration used as a default configuration for the context manager.

Cox discloses:

- wherein the context server further comprises configuration memory holding a common configuration used as a default configuration for the context manager (col.8, lines 23-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hayes and Cox to incorporate configuration memory holding a common configuration used as a default configuration for the context manager allowing the context manager to use the default configuration when connecting to the network.

### *Conclusion*

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U. S. Pat. No. 6,260,021 to Wong et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,119,145 to Ikeda et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,134,594 to Helland et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,237,092 to Hayes, Jr.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,377,994 to Ault et al.

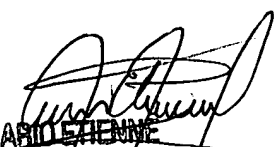
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShonda T. Jacobs whose telephone number is 703-305-7494. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 703-308-7562. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

LaShonda T. Jacobs  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2157

ltj  
February 21, 2003

  
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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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